STN Search

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Welcome to STN International!  Enter x:x

LOGINID:SSSPTAAJP

PASSWORD:
LOGINID/PASSWORD REJECTED

The loginid and/or password sent to STN were invalid.
You either typed them incorrectly, or line noise may
have corrupted them.

Do you wish to retry the logon?
Enter choice (y/N):

Connecting via Winsock to STN

LOGINID:
SSSPTAAJP


Connecting via Winsock to STN



Welcome to STN International!  Enter x:x

LOGINID:SSSPTAAJP

PASSWORD:
LOGINID/PASSWORD REJECTED

The loginid and/or password sent to STN were invalid.
You either typed them incorrectly, or line noise may
have corrupted them.

Do you wish to retry the logon?
Enter choice (y/N):
Do you wish to use the same loginid and password?
Enter choice (y/N):
Enter new loginid (or press [Enter] for SSSPTAAJP):
Enter new password:

LOGINID:
LOGINID:SSSPTAAJP1651

PASSWORD:
TERMINAL (ENTER 1, 2, 3, OR ?):2


* * * * * * * * * *  Welcome to STN International  * * * * * * * * * *

 NEWS  1          Web Page for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
 NEWS  2  MAY 01  New CAS web site launched
 NEWS  3  MAY 08  CA/CAplus Indian patent publication number format defined
 NEWS  4  MAY 14  RDISCLOSURE on STN Easy enhanced with new search and display
                  fields
 NEWS  5  MAY 21  BIOSIS reloaded and enhanced with archival data
 NEWS  6  MAY 21  TOXCENTER enhanced with BIOSIS reload
 NEWS  7  MAY 21  CA/CAplus enhanced with additional kind codes for German
                  patents
 NEWS  8  MAY 22  CA/CAplus enhanced with IPC reclassification in Japanese
                  patents
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NEWS 9 JUN 27 CA/CAplus enhanced with pre-1967 CAS Registry Numbers
NEWS 10 JUN 29 STN Viewer now available
NEWS 11 JUN 29 STN Express, Version 8.2, now available
NEWS 12 JUL 02 LEMBASE coverage updated
NEWS 13 JUL 02 LMEDLINE coverage updated
NEWS 14 JUL 02 SCISEARCH enhanced with complete author names
NEWS 15 JUL 02 CHEMCATS accession numbers revised
NEWS 16 JUL 02 CA/CAplus enhanced with utility model patents from China
NEWS 17 JUL 16 CAplus enhanced with French and German abstracts
NEWS 18 JUL 18 CA/CAplus patent coverage enhanced
NEWS 19 JUL 26 USPATFULL/USPAT2 enhanced with IPC reclassification
NEWS 20 JUL 30 USGENE now available on STN
NEWS 21 AUG 06 CAS REGISTRY enhanced with new experimental property tags
NEWS 22 AUG 06 BEILSTEIN updated with new compounds
NEWS 23 AUG 06 FSTA enhanced with new thesaurus edition
NEWS 24 AUG 13 CA/CAplus enhanced with additional kind codes for granted patents

NEWS EXPRESS 29 JUNE 2007: CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V8.2,
CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0c(ENG) AND V6.0Jc(JP),
AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 05 JULY 2007.

NEWS HOURS STN Operating Hours Plus Help Desk Availability
NEWS LOGIN Welcome Banner and News Items
NEWS IPC8 For general information regarding STN implementation of IPC 8

Enter NEWS followed by the item number or name to see news on that specific topic.

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* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * STN Columbus * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 16:35:18 ON 19 AUG 2007

=> FILE Registry

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.21	0.21

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 16:35:39 ON 19 AUG 2007
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Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file provided by InfoChem.

STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 17 AUG 2007 HIGHEST RN 944994-02-9
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 17 AUG 2007 HIGHEST RN 944994-02-9

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TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH June 29, 2007

Please note that search-term pricing does apply when conducting SmartSELECT searches.

REGISTRY includes numerically searchable data for experimental and predicted properties as well as tags indicating availability of

experimental property data in the original document. For information on property searching in REGISTRY, refer to:

http://www.cas.org/support/stngen/stndoc/properties.html

```
=> E 1-hydroxynaphthalene-3,6-disulfonic/CN
E1            1      1-HYDROXYNAPHTHALENE-2-CARBOXYLIC ACID N-PHENETHYLAMIDE/CN
E2            1      1-HYDROXYNAPHTHALENE-3,4,5,6-TETRAHYDROPHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE PO
                     LYMER/CN
E3            0 --> 1-HYDROXYNAPHTHALENE-3,6-DISULFONIC/CN
E4            1      1-HYDROXYNAPHTHALENE-4,6-DISULFONIC ACID/CN
E5            1      1-HYDROXYNAPHTHALENE-4,8-DISULFONIC ACID/CN
E6            1      1-HYDROXYNAPHTHALENE-8-SULFONAMIDE/CN
E7            1      1-HYDROXYNAPHTHALENE-8-SULFONIC ACID/CN
E8            1      1-HYDROXYNAPHTHALENE-FORMALDEHYDE COPOLYMER/CN
E9            1      1-HYDROXYNAPHTHALENE-PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE POLYMER/CN
E10           1      1-HYDROXYNAPHTHALENESULFONIC ACID/CN
E11           1      1-HYDROXYNAPHTHOIC ACID/CN
E12           1      1-HYDROXYNEOISODIHYDROCARVEOL TOSYLATE/CN

=> E 1-hydroxynaphthalene-3,6-disulfonic acid/CN
E1            1      1-HYDROXYNAPHTHALENE-2-CARBOXYLIC ACID N-PHENETHYLAMIDE/CN
E2            1      1-HYDROXYNAPHTHALENE-3,4,5,6-TETRAHYDROPHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE PO
                     LYMER/CN
E3            0 --> 1-HYDROXYNAPHTHALENE-3,6-DISULFONIC ACID/CN
E4            1      1-HYDROXYNAPHTHALENE-4,6-DISULFONIC ACID/CN
E5            1      1-HYDROXYNAPHTHALENE-4,8-DISULFONIC ACID/CN
E6            1      1-HYDROXYNAPHTHALENE-8-SULFONAMIDE/CN
E7            1      1-HYDROXYNAPHTHALENE-8-SULFONIC ACID/CN
E8            1      1-HYDROXYNAPHTHALENE-FORMALDEHYDE COPOLYMER/CN
E9            1      1-HYDROXYNAPHTHALENE-PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE POLYMER/CN
E10           1      1-HYDROXYNAPHTHALENESULFONIC ACID/CN
E11           1      1-HYDROXYNAPHTHOIC ACID/CN
E12           1      1-HYDROXYNEOISODIHYDROCARVEOL TOSYLATE/CN

=> E 1-hydroxynaphtalene-3,6-disulfonic acid /CN
E1            1      1-HYDROXYMIDAZOLAM/CN
E2            1      1-HYDROXYNALTREXONE N-OXIDE/CN
E3            0 --> 1-HYDROXYNAPHTALENE-3,6-DISULFONIC ACID/CN
E4            1      1-HYDROXYNAPHTH(1,2-D)IMIDAZOLE 3-OXIDE/CN
E5            1      1-HYDROXYNAPHTHALENE/CN
E6            1      1-HYDROXYNAPHTHALENE ION(1-)/CN
E7            1      1-HYDROXYNAPHTHALENE RADICAL CATION/CN
E8            1      1-HYDROXYNAPHTHALENE-2-CARBONITRILE/CN
E9            1      1-HYDROXYNAPHTHALENE-2-CARBOXYLIC ACID N-(2-CHLORO-4-TRIFLUO
                     ROMETHYLSULFONYLPHENYL)AMIDE/CN
E10           1      1-HYDROXYNAPHTHALENE-2-CARBOXYLIC ACID N-(3-TRIFLUOROMETHYLS
                     ULFANYLPHENYL)AMIDE/CN
E11           1      1-HYDROXYNAPHTHALENE-2-CARBOXYLIC ACID N-(3-TRIFLUOROMETHYLS
                     ULFONYLPHENYL)AMIDE/CN
E12           1      1-HYDROXYNAPHTHALENE-2-CARBOXYLIC ACID N-(4-((2,6-BIS(CIS-3,
                     5-BIS(AMINO)PIPERIDIN-1-YL)PYRIDIN-4-YL)AMINO)PHENYL)AMIDE P
                     ENTAHYDROCHLORIDE/CN

=> E BGO 136/CN
E1            1      BGN 6040/CN
E2            3      BGO/CN
E3            1 --> BGO 136/CN
E4            1      BGOV/CN
E5            1      BGP/CN
E6            1      BGP (CERAMIC)/CN
E7            1      BGP (HUMAN)/CN
E8            1      BGP 10/CN
E9            1      BGP 10M/CN
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E10             1      BGP 15/CN
E11             1      BGP 15M/CN
E12             1      BGP 2AF/CN

=> S E3;D
L1              1 "BGO 136"/CN


L1   ANSWER 1 OF 1  REGISTRY  COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
RN   578-85-8  REGISTRY
ED   Entered STN:  16 Nov 1984
CN   2,7-Naphthalenedisulfonic acid, 4-hydroxy-  (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN   1-Hydroxy-3,6-naphthalenedisulfonic acid
CN   1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic acid
CN   3,6-Disulfo-1-naphthol
CN   4-Hydroxy-2,7-naphthalenedisulfonic acid
CN   BGO 136
CN   NSC 8627
CN   Violet acid
MF   C10 H8 O7 S2
CI   COM
LC   STN Files:   ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOSIS, CA, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT,
       CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, PIRA,
       TOXCENTER, USPAT2, USPATFULL
         (*File contains numerically searchable property data)
     Other Sources:   EINECS**, NDSL**, TSCA**
         (**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)
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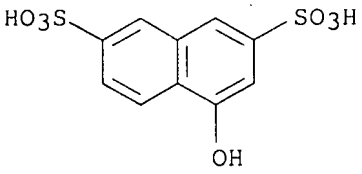


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**PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT**

            181 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
              2 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
            181 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
              2 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

=> FILE CAPLUS
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                          SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                   ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                               12.30      12.51

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:42:53 ON 19 AUG 2007
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 19 Aug 2007 VOL 147 ISS 9
FILE LAST UPDATED: 17 Aug 2007 (20070817/ED)

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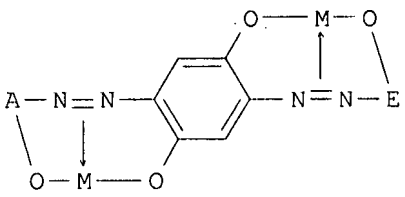
http://www.cas.org/infopolicy.html

=> S L1
L2 181 L1

=> DUP REM L2
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L2
L3 181 DUP REM L2 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> DISPLAY L3 1-10
ENTER DISPLAY FORMAT (BIB):ABS, BIB

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
GI



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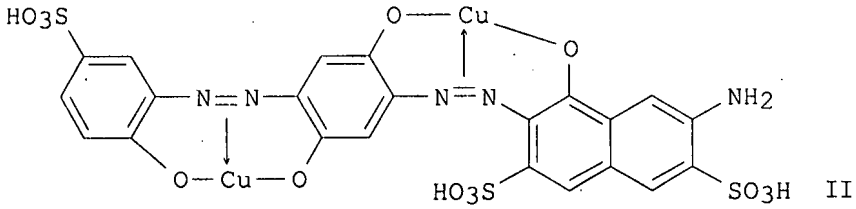


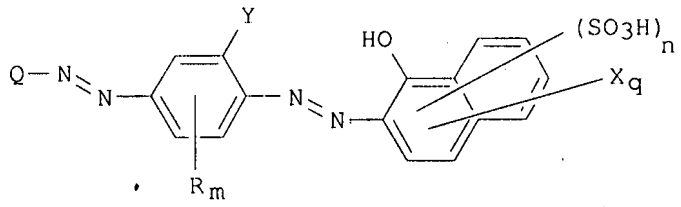
II

AB Inks comprising a liquid medium, metal complex diazo compds. (I), wherein: A, E = substituted phenylene or naphthylene, M = Fe, Co, Cr, Cu, Ni, Zn, Al or Ti, and, optionally, a colorant, and a process for printing an image on a substrate selected from paper, plastic, textile, metal, and glass using the above ink is also provided. Thus, compound II was prepared from 2-amino-4-sulfo-hydroxybenzene, 2,5-dimethoxyaniline, disulfonaphthalene, and copper sulfate, and the dye was mixed with solvent, such as 2-pyrrolidone and thiodiglycol, to obtain an ink-jet ink.
AN 2005:1350080 CAPLUS
DN 144:89805
TI Metal complex diazo-compound for inks and preparation thereof
IN Devonald, David Phillip; Greenwood, David
PA Avecia Inkjet Limited, UK
SO PCT Int. Appl., 31 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE

PI	WO 2005123854	A1	20051229	WO 2005-GB2301	20050613
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	EP 1758960	A1	20070307	EP 2005-750322	20050613
	R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR				
PRAI	GB 2004-13557	A	20040617		
	WO 2005-GB2301	W	20050613		
OS	MARPAT 144:89805				
RE.CNT	6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT				

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
GI



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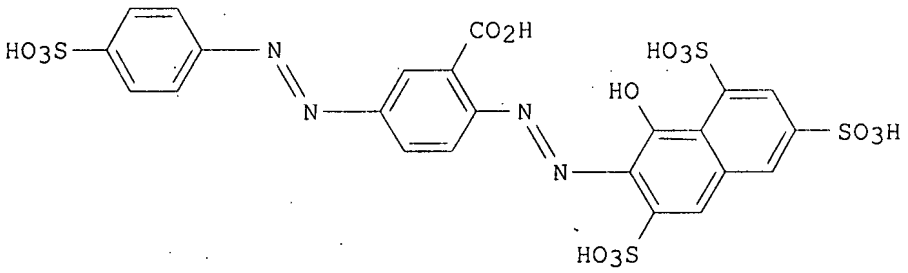


II

AB The invention relates to a bisazo compound of formula (I) and salts thereof; wherein Q is an optionally substituted aryl ring; Y is CO2H, SO3H or PO3H2; R and X are substituents; m is 0 to 3; n is 0 to 6; and q is 0 to 6 (e.g., dye II). Also compns. comprising these compds., ink-jet inks, an ink-jet printing process and an ink-jet cartridge.

AN 2005:570869 CAPLUS
DN 143:99070
TI Magenta bisazo dyes and their use in ink-jet printing
IN Foster, Clive Edwin; Schofield, David; Downey, Julie Ann; Burnham, Neil; Double, Philip John; Bradbury, Roy
PA Avecia Inkjet Limited, UK
SO PCT Int. Appl., 41 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2005058807	A1	20050630	WO 2004-GB5125	20041206
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	EP 1697315	A1	20060906	EP 2004-801270	20041206
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, FI, RO, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, IS				
	JP 2007514816	T	20070607	JP 2006-544537	20041206
PRAI	GB 2003-29247	A	20031218		
	WO 2004-GB5125	W	20041206		

OS MARPAT 143:99070
RE.CNT 11 THERE ARE 11 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AB Anti-bronzing agents are added to ink-jet inks to prevent bronzing of the inks when printed on various types of photog. media. The additive can include one or more anti-bronzing agents comprising certain planar aliphatic or planar aromatic ring structures. The planar ring-containing anti-bronzing agent can be present in an effective concentration to reduce bronzing of the ink-jet ink printed on the ink-receiving layer.
AN 2005:572377 CAPLUS
DN 143:86748
TI Additives to eliminate bronzing of ink-jet inks printed on photo media
IN Uhlir-Tsang, Linda C.; Moffatt, John R.; Austin, Mary E.; Bell, Leann Marie
PA USA
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 7 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 400,131.
CODEN: USXXCO
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 3

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2005142306	A1	20050630	US 2005-58697	20050214
	US 2004187739	A1	20040930	US 2003-400131	20030325
	US 7052537	B2	20060530		
	EP 1634930	A1	20060315	EP 2005-17650	20050812
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, BA, HR, IS, YU				
	JP 2006083387	A	20060330	JP 2005-264817	20050913
PRAI	US 2003-400131	A2	20030325		
	US 2004-609402P	P	20040913		
	US 2005-58697	A	20050214		

L3 ANSWER 4 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AB Monitoring benzenesulfonates (BS) and naphthalenesulfonates (NS) took place in 5 municipal sewage treatment plants (STP). A previously optimized method based on solid phase extraction with polymeric cartridges followed by ion-pair liquid chromatog.-electrospray-mass spectrometry

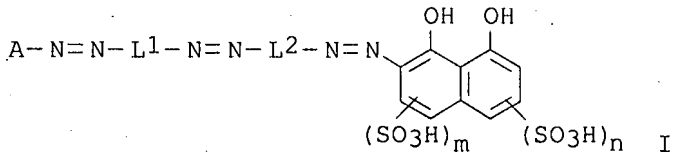
(SPE-IPC-ESI-MS) was used. This work confirmed the little or no effect of primary settlement on total organic C (TOC) and monosulfonated compds. removal, whereas the main reduction is obtained at the biol. stage. However, the most polar compds., such as naphthalenedisulfonates (NDS), were not effectively removed using the biol. treatment. An aromatic sulfonated compound is suggested to be used as a tracer of the origin of industrial pollutants discharged into STPs. A bioluminescence inhibition test, Microtox assay, allowed toxicity determination of the most relevant aromatic sulfonated compds. detected and toxicity comparison between primary and secondary effluents.

AN 2005:526057 CAPLUS
DN 143:391804
TI Monitoring and toxicity of sulfonated derivatives of benzene and naphthalene in municipal sewage treatment plants
AU Alonso, M. C.; Tirapu, Ll.; Ginebreda, A.; Barcelo, D.
CS Department of Environmental Chemistry, IIQAB-CSIC, Barcelona, 08034, Spain
SO Environmental Pollution (Amsterdam, Netherlands) (2005), 137(2), 253-262
CODEN: ENPOEK; ISSN: 0269-7491
PB Elsevier B.V.
DT Journal
LA English
RE.CNT 33 THERE ARE 33 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 5 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AB The influence of naphthol-3,6-disulfonic acid and p-hydroxydiphenylsulfonic acid conditioning agents applied in pickling of sheepskins on the skins' final chemical, phys., and sensorial properties was investigated. The results were compared to those obtained by applying a NaCl conventional pickling process without the addition of any auxiliary agent. Catalonian lambskins were subjected to conditioning (water, NaCl, sulfonic acid agent), pickling (HCOOH/H2SO4), and chromium tanning. The tanned skins were then processed to produce nappa skins for clothing or footwear. All the nappa skins were evaluated for phys. properties (tensile strength, elongation at break, tearing load, and grain resistance), water absorption, light fastness, concentration of water-soluble substances, and organoleptic properties (handle, color uniformity and depth, appearance of grain and grain firmness). Skins pickled under low salinity conditions showed similar behavior and properties as conventionally pickled skins. Pickling under low salinity conditions resulted in lower water absorption and lower chloride concentration in the nappa skins, however, the differences were negligible, and the % of inorg. soluble matters was very similar in conventionally and non-conventionally pickled skins.

AN 2006:201276 CAPLUS
DN 145:440162
TI Salinity reduction in the production of nappa skins by using agents with non-swelling capacity in pickling/tanning
AU Marsal, A.; Rius, A.; Cot, J.; Lalueza, J.; Palop, R.; Font, J.
CS Ecotechnologies Department, CID-CSIC, Barcelona, Spain
SO Journal of the Society of Leather Technologists and Chemists (2005), 89(6), 232-236
CODEN: JSLTBY; ISSN: 0144-0322
PB Society of Leather Technologists and Chemists
DT Journal
LA English
RE.CNT 11 THERE ARE 11 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 6 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
GI



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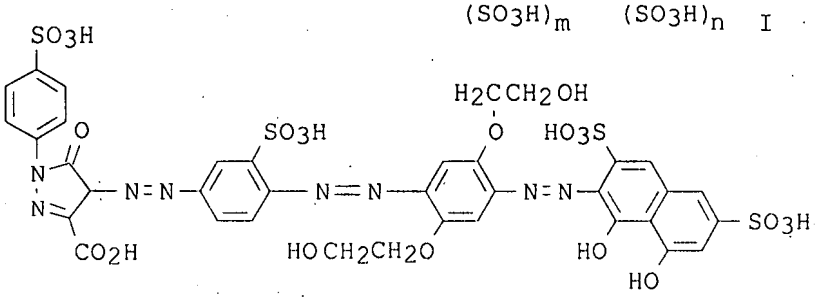

II

AB To ink-jet print an image or text on a substrate, such as paper, plastic slide, metal, glass, or textile, a composition comprising a liquid medium and a tris-azo compound of formula (I) or its salt, in which A = substituted alkenyl, homocyclic or heterocyclic group, L1-2 = substituted aryl or heteroaryl and a least one of them carries ≥1 substituent selected from sulfo, carboxy, C1.4-alkoxy and C1-4-alkoxy-OH, m, n = 0 or 1, m + n = 1 or 2 , is included in the ink composition, and the azo compds. are optionally in the form of a metal chelate. Thus, 2,5-di-(2-acetoxyethoxy)aniline prepared from hydroquinone bis-(2-hydroxyethyl)ether, acetic anhydride, and nitric acid was reacted with 4-amino-3-sulfoacetanilide, chromotropic acid, and 1-(4-sulfophenyl)-3-carboxy-5-pyrazolone to obtain a dye (II) that can be used for ink-jet inks.

AN 2004:453293 CAPLUS
DN 141:25072

TI Tris-azo dyes for ink-jet printing inks

IN Devonald, David Phillip
PA Avecia Limited, UK

SO PCT Int. Appl., 43 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2004046252	A1	20040603	WO 2003-GB4928	20031113
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 2003302025	A1	20040615	AU 2003-302025	20031113
	EP 1563012	A1	20050817	EP 2003-811422	20031113
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
	CN 1738868	A	20060222	CN 2003-80108631	20031113
	JP 2006506499	T	20060223	JP 2004-552857	20031113
	IN 2005DN01718	A	20070302	IN 2005-DN1718	20050427
	MX 2005PA05026	A	20050803	MX 2005-PA5026	20050510
	US 2006054054	A1	20060316	US 2005-534339	20050510
PRAI	GB 2002-26708	A	20021115		
	WO 2003-GB4928	W	20031113		

OS MARPAT 141:25072

L3 ANSWER 7 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AB The release by trichomonads of a hydrolase that hydrolyzes a narrowly defined class of substrates at a low pH without interference from hydrolases that are unrelated to trichomoniasis is the basis for a selective diagnostic assay for trichomoniasis that measures hydrolysis of any of these substrates by vaginal fluid at a low pH. Thus, the peptide substrates carbobenzoxy-L-Arg-L-Arg-L-Arg-4-methoxy-2-naphthylamine and D-Val-L-Leu-L-Arg-4-methoxy-2-naphthylamine at pH 2-3.5 are specific substrates for hydrolase activity from Trichomoniasis vaginalis in vaginal fluid. Selective assays for trichomoniasis are also obtained by removing particulate matter from a sample of vaginal fluid to extract a fraction devoid of particles greater than a selected size, and where desired, combining the extracted fraction with any of certain specified hydrolase inhibitors, then testing the fraction for enzymic hydrolase activity. These qualities of trichomoniasis are the basis for a series of diagnostic tests and test devices that produce results that are detectable by visual and other means with a high degree of accuracy.
AN 2004:310762 CAPLUS
DN 140:317112
TI Substrates specific for trichomonal and other hydrolases and diagnostic assay of Trichomonas vaginalis in vaginal fluid
IN Lawrence, Paul J.; Hughes, Mark A.; Chaudhuri, Aulena; Andreasen, Terrence J.
PA Quidel Corporation, USA
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 42 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2004072280	A1	20040415	US 2002-269917	20021010
	US 7041469	B2	20060509		
	EP 1422525	A1	20040526	EP 2003-256386	20031009
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
	JP 2004147650	A	20040527	JP 2003-352467	20031010
	US 2006127969	A1	20060615	US 2006-353497	20060213
PRAI	US 2002-269917	A	20021010		

RE.CNT 12 THERE ARE 12 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 8 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AB A comparative study between conventional pickling process and pickling processes with the addition of auxiliaries with non-swelling capacity was carried out on whole sheepskins. The variation in the swelling as a function of the applied pickling process as well as the influence of this on the characteristics of the pickling and tanning residual baths and the mech. properties of the leathers obtained were investigated. The treatment with 2% 4'-hydroxybiphenyl-4-sulfonic acid (HBS, salinity 2°Be) is a valid alternative to reduce salinity. This auxiliary agent showed the highest non-swelling capacity. The residual bath of the pickling process with this chemical had the lowest conductivity and COD values. This auxiliary yielded skins of good handle and the color of the grain side was clean, uniform and lighter than that of the conventional process. Mech. properties of the resultant skins were better than those treated conventionally. Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic acid (NDS, 2%, 2°Be) also reduced the conductivity and COD values of the pickling residual bath when compared with those of the conventional pickling process. This auxiliary yielded tanned skins of adequate shrinkage temperature No very marked difference was observed between skins obtained with this chemical and HBS as far

as handle and color were concerned. However, a fall in tensile strength and tear resistance in relation to those of skins subjected to conventional pickling process was observed with naphthol NDS. With the polyacrylic acid treatment (4%, 2°Be), poor results were obtained.

AN 2005:39062 CAPLUS
DN 143:231691
TI Auxiliary agents with non-swelling capacity used in pickling/tanning processes: Part 4
AU Marsal, A.; Palop, R.; Frias, V.; De Castellar, M. D.; Celma, P.; Manich, A. M.
CS Ecotechnologies Department, CID-CSIC, Barcelona, Spain
SO Journal of the Society of Leather Technologists and Chemists (2004), 88(6), 242-248
CODEN: JSLTBY; ISSN: 0144-0322
PB Society of Leather Technologists and Chemists
DT Journal
LA English
RE.CNT 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 9 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AB A new polymeric sorbent synthesized by exploiting mol. imprinting technol. has been used to selectively extract naphthalene sulfonates (NSs) directly from aqueous samples. In the non-covalent mol. imprinting approach used to prepare this polymer, 1-naphthalenesulfonic acid (1-NS) and 4-vinylpyridine (4-VP) were used as a template mol. and functional monomer, resp., and both were dissolved in a mixture of methanol/water (4:1) as porogen together with the cross-linker ethylene glycol dimethacrylate. The new non-covalent molecularly imprinted polymer (MIP) prepared in an aqueous environment was used as a sorbent in solid-phase extraction (SPE) to selectively extract a group of naphthalene mono- and disulfonates. When one liter of a standard aqueous solution, which contained a mixture of eight NSs, was
percolated through the SPE cartridge, all the NSs were retained on the MIP because of the cross-reactivity of the polymer. Recoveries were higher than 80% for all the compds., even after a clean-up step with methanol. The MIP was also used to analyze water from the Ebro River (Spain).

AN 2004:714103 CAPLUS
DN 141:400294
TI Molecularly imprinted solid-phase extraction of naphthalene sulfonates from water
AU Caro, Ester; Marce, Rosa M.; Cormack, Peter A. G.; Sherrington, David C.; Borrull, Francesc
CS Departament de Quimica Analitica i Quimica Organica, Universitat Rovira i Virgili, Tarragona, 43005, Spain
SO Journal of Chromatography, A (2004), 1047(2), 175-180
CODEN: JCRAEY; ISSN: 0021-9673
PB Elsevier B.V.
DT Journal
LA English
RE.CNT 27 THERE ARE 27 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 10 OF 181 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AB Disclosed is a process for printing an image on a substrate comprising applying thereto a composition comprising a liquid medium and a compound of formula: T-Q-N = N-L-T (I) wherein each T independently is an azo group; Q is an optionally substituted, optionally metalized 1,8-dihydroxy-naphthyl group; and L is a divalent organic linker group. Also claimed are compns. and dyes useful for ink-jet printing inks. A process for the preparation of a compound I is provided which comprises diazotizing an amine and coupling the resultant diazonium salt with a compound of formula T-Q-N=N-LH, wherein T, L and Q are each independently as defined above.

AN 2003:1007069 CAPLUS

```
DN    140:43537
TI    Printing process using specified azo compounds
IN    Bradbury, Roy; Dickinson, Alan; Double, Philip John; Gregory, Peter;
      Hadjisoteriou, Maria Soteri; Paul, Thomas; Popat, Ajay Haridas; Thompson,
      Neil James; Wight, Paul
PA    Avecia Limited, UK
SO    PCT Int. Appl., 54 pp.
      CODEN: PIXXD2
DT    Patent
LA    English
FAN.CNT 2
      PATENT NO.            KIND   DATE        APPLICATION NO.          DATE
      ---------------       ----   --------    ---------------------    --------
PI    WO 2003106572          A1    20031224    WO 2003-GB1575           20030411
          W:  AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,
              CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH,
              GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR,
              LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH,
              PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ,
              UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
          RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY,
              KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES,
              FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR,
              BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
      AU 2003224272          A1    20031231    AU 2003-224272           20030411
      US 2004020404          A1    20040205    US 2003-411327           20030411
      US 7056376             B2    20060606
      EP 1516021             A1    20050323    EP 2003-720695           20030411
      EP 1516021             B1    20060517
          R:  AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
              IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK
      CN 1675322             A     20050928    CN 2003-819007           20030411
      JP 2005530879          T     20051013    JP 2004-513388           20030411
      AT 326509              T     20060615    AT 2003-720695           20030411
      MX 2004PA12395         A     20050225    MX 2004-PA12395          20041209
      IN 2005DN01717         A     20070323    IN 2005-DN1717           20050427
PRAI  GB 2002-13573          A     20020613
      GB 2002-13578          A     20020613
      GB 2002-18292          A     20020807
      GB 2002-22740          A     20021002
      GB 2002-26710          A     20021115
      WO 2003-GB1575         W     20030411
OS    MARPAT 140:43537
RE.CNT  3      THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
               ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT


=> S (NTPDase OR apyrase)
            162 NTPDASE
             68 NTPDASES
            183 NTPDASE
                (NTPDASE OR NTPDASES)
           1468 APYRASE
             90 APYRASES
           1475 APYRASE
                (APYRASE OR APYRASES)
L4         1588 (NTPDASE OR APYRASE)

=> S L3(P)L4
L5          181 S L3
L6            0 L5(P)L4

=> S L3 AND L4
L7          181 S L3
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L8              1 L7 AND L4

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'AS' IS NOT A VALID FORMAT FOR FILE 'CAPLUS'

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ABS --------- GI and AB
ALL --------- BIB, AB, IND, RE
APPS -------- AI, PRAI
BIB --------- AN, plus Bibliographic Data and PI table (default)
CAN --------- List of CA abstract numbers without answer numbers
CBIB -------- AN, plus Compressed Bibliographic Data
CLASS ------- IPC, NCL, ECLA, FTERM
DALL -------- ALL, delimited (end of each field identified)
DMAX -------- MAX, delimited for post-processing
FAM --------- AN, PI and PRAI in table, plus Patent Family data
FBIB -------- AN, BIB, plus Patent FAM
IND --------- Indexing data
IPC --------- International Patent Classifications
MAX --------- ALL, plus Patent FAM, RE
PATS -------- PI, SO
SAM --------- CC, SX, TI, ST, IT
SCAN -------- CC, SX, TI, ST, IT (random display, no answer numbers;
              SCAN must be entered on the same line as the DISPLAY,
              e.g., D SCAN or DISPLAY SCAN)
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IABS -------- ABS, indented with text labels
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IBIB -------- BIB, indented with text labels
IMAX -------- MAX, indented with text labels
ISTD -------- STD, indented with text labels

OBIB -------- AN, plus Bibliographic Data (original)
OIBIB ------- OBIB, indented with text labels

SBIB -------- BIB, no citations
SIBIB ------- IBIB, no citations

HIT --------- Fields containing hit terms
HITIND ------ IC, ICA, ICI, NCL, CC and index field (ST and IT)
              containing hit terms
HITRN ------- HIT RN and its text modification
HITSTR ------ HIT RN, its text modification, its CA index name, and
              its structure diagram
HITSEQ ------ HIT RN, its text modification, its CA index name, its
              structure diagram, plus NTE and SEQ fields
FHITSTR ----- First HIT RN, its text modification, its CA index name, and
              its structure diagram
FHITSEQ ----- First HIT RN, its text modification, its CA index name, its
              structure diagram, plus NTE and SEQ fields
KWIC -------- Hit term plus 20 words on either side
OCC --------- Number of occurrence of hit term and field in which it occurs

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codes.  For a list of the display field codes, enter HELP DFIELDS at
an arrow prompt (=>).  Examples of formats include: TI; TI,AU; BIB,ST;
TI,IND; TI,SO.  You may specify the format fields in any order and the
information will be displayed in the same order as the format
specification.
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All of the formats (except for SAM, SCAN, HIT, HITIND, HITRN, HITSTR, FHITSTR, HITSEQ, FHITSEQ, KWIC, and OCC) may be used with DISPLAY ACC to view a specified Accession Number.
ENTER DISPLAY FORMAT (BIB):bib, abs

L8 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN 2003:856092 CAPLUS
DN 139:333119
TI Ecto-nucleoside triphosphate diphosphohydrolase inhibition-based methods for screening for a compound useful in the treatment or prevention of lymphocytic disorders, for inhibiting lymphocyte activity and preventing or treating lymphocytic disorders
IN Beaudoin, Adrien; Benrezzak, Ouhida
PA Bioflash Inc., Can.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 63 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2003089664	A1	20031030	WO 2003-CA583	20030422
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	CA 2382768	A1	20031019	CA 2002-2382768	20020419
	CA 2479501	A1	20031030	CA 2003-2479501	20030422
	AU 2003226989	A1	20031103	AU 2003-226989	20030422
	US 2005164306	A1	20050728	US 2003-511133	20030422
PRAI	CA 2002-2382768	A	20020419		
	WO 2003-CA583	W	20030422		

AB The invention discloses a method of screening for a compound useful in the treatment of a disease or condition characterized by an immune cell disorder, wherein the cell expresses ecto-nucleoside triphosphate diphosphohydrolases (NTPDases), the method comprising contacting a candidate compound with NTPDase, wherein the candidate compound is selected if the activity of the NTPDase is reduced in the presence of the candidate compound as compared to that in the absence thereof. The invention also discloses a method for inhibiting an immune cell activity in a mammal, comprising targeting immune cells with an effective amount of a NTPDase inhibitor. The invention further discloses a method to prevent or reduce the risk of rejection of transplanted tissue or organ, comprising administering to the animal an effective amount of NTPDase inhibitor.
RE.CNT 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

=> S (lymphocyte(A)proliferat?) OR (((T(N)cell) OR (B(N)cell))(A)(activit? OR activat? OR proliferat? OR respons?))
225408 LYMPHOCYTE
121437 LYMPHOCYTES
256104 LYMPHOCYTE
(LYMPHOCYTE OR LYMPHOCYTES)
274636 PROLIFERAT?
16920 LYMPHOCYTE(A)PROLIFERAT?
878987 T

```
        2261605 CELL
        1961536 CELLS
        2971299 CELL
                  (CELL OR CELLS)
        1706650 B
        2261605 CELL
        1961536 CELLS
        2971299 CELL
                  (CELL OR CELLS)
        2441339 ACTIVIT?
        1367878 ACTIVAT?
         274636 PROLIFERAT?
        2089423 RESPONS?
          53119 ((T(A)CELL) OR (B(A)CELL))(A)(ACTIVIT? OR ACTIVAT? OR PROLIFERAT
                ? OR RESPONS?)
L9        61590 (LYMPHOCYTE(A)PROLIFERAT?) OR (((T(A)CELL) OR (B(A)CELL))(A)(ACT
                IVIT? OR ACTIVAT? OR PROLIFERAT? OR RESPONS?))

=> S L4 AND L9
L10          11 L4 AND L9

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ENTER DISPLAY FORMAT (BIB):bib,ABS

L10  ANSWER 1 OF 11  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN   2007:401116  CAPLUS
DN   146:356715
TI   CD39 and control of cellular immune responses
AU   Dwyer, Karen M.; Deaglio, Silvia; Gao, Wenda; Friedman, David; Strom,
     Terry B.; Robson, Simon C.
CS   Immunology Research Centre, St. Vincent's Health, Melbourne, Australia
SO   Purinergic Signalling (2007), 3(1-2), 171-180
     CODEN: PSUIA9; ISSN: 1573-9538
PB   Springer
DT   Journal; General Review
LA   English
AB   A review.  CD39 is the cell surface-located prototypic member of the
     ecto-nucleoside triphosphate diphosphohydrolase (E-NTPDase)
     family.  Biol. actions of CD39 are a consequence (at least in part) of the
     regulated phosphohydrolytic activity on extracellular nucleotides.  This
     ecto-enzymic cascade in tandem with CD73 (ecto-5'-nucleotidase) also
     generates adenosine and has major effects on both P2 and adenosine
     receptor signalling.  Despite the early recognition of CD39 as a B
     lymphocyte activation marker, little is known of the role of CD39 in
     humoral or cellular immune responses.  There is preliminary evidence to
     suggest that CD39 may impact upon antibody affinity maturation.
     Pericellular nucleotide/nucleoside fluxes caused by dendritic cell
     expressed CD39 are also involved in the recruitment, activation and
     polarization of naive T cells.  We have recently explored the patterns of
     CD39 expression and the functional role of this ecto-nucleotidase within
     quiescent and activated T cell subsets.  Our
     data indicate that CD39, together with CD73, efficiently distinguishes T
     regulatory cells (Treg) from other resting or activated
     T cells in mice (and humans).  Furthermore, CD39 serves
     as an integral component of the suppressive machinery of Treg, acting, at
     least in part, through the modulation of pericellular levels of adenosine.
     We have also shown that the coordinated regulation of CD39/CD73 expression
     and of the adenosine receptor A2A activates an immunoinhibitory loop that
     differentially regulates Th1 and Th2 responses.  The in vivo relevance of
     this network is manifest in the phenotype of Cd39-null mice that
     spontaneously develop features of autoimmune diseases associated with Th1
     immune deviation.  These data indicate the potential of CD39 and modulated
     purinergic signalling in the co-ordination of immunoregulatory functions
```

of dendritic and Treg cells. Our findings also suggest novel therapeutic strategies for immune-mediated diseases.

RE.CNT 51 THERE ARE 51 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L10 ANSWER 2 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN 2007:227075 CAPLUS
DN 146:271789
TI A map of human genes and genetic markers associated with Crohn's disease and its diagnostic and pharmacogenetic uses
IN Belouchi, Abdelmajid; Raelson, John Verner; Bradley, Walter Edward; Paquin, Bruno; Fournier, Helene; Nguyen-Huu, Quynh; Croteau, Pascal; Allard, Rene; Debrus, Sophie; Serre, Valerie; Van Eerdewegh, Paul; Little, Randall David; Keith, Tim; Segal, Jonathan
PA Genizon Biosciences Inc., Can.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 514pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2007025085	A2	20070301	WO 2006-US33148	20060824

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

PRAI US 2005-710726P P 20050824
AB The present invention relates to the selection of a set of polymorphism markers for use in genome wide association studies based on linkage disequil. mapping. In particular, the invention relates to the fields of pharmacogenomics, diagnostics, patient therapy and the use of genetic haplotype information to predict an individual's susceptibility to Crohn's disease and/or their response to a particular drug or drugs.

L10 ANSWER 3 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN 2006:437557 CAPLUS
DN 144:466059
TI Genes showing changes in levels of expression in neurological diseases and their use in early diagnosis and in monitoring of treatment
IN Scherzer, Clemens R.; Gullans, Steven R.; Jensen, Roderick V.
PA Brigham and Women's Hospital, Inc., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 118 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2006050475	A2	20060511	WO 2005-US39876	20051103
WO 2006050475	A3	20060908		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE,

SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

	US 2006134664	A1	20060622	US 2005-266774	20051103
PRAI	US 2004-624592P	P	20041103		
	US 2005-645423P	P	20050119		

AB Genes showing changes in levels of expression in neurodegenerative diseases (ND) are identified for use in diagnosis and in monitoring of treatments. In addition, these genes identify therapeutic targets, the modification of which may prevent ND development or progression. Identification genes associated with Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease, and supranuclear palsy is reported.

L10 ANSWER 4 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN 2006:236574 CAPLUS
DN 144:387612
TI High Glucose Activates Nuclear Factor of Activated T Cells in Native Vascular Smooth Muscle
AU Nilsson, Jenny; Nilsson, Lisa M.; Chen, Yung-Wu; Molkentin, Jeffery D.; Erlinge, David; Gomez, Maria F.
CS Departments of Experimental Medical Science, Lund University, Swed.
SO Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology (2006), 26(4), 794-800
CODEN: ATVBFA; ISSN: 1079-5642
PB Lippincott Williams & Wilkins
DT Journal
LA English
AB Objective- Hyperglycemia has been suggested to play a role in the development of vascular disease associated with diabetes. Atypical Ca2+ signaling and gene expression are characteristic of vascular dysfunction; however, little is known regarding the effects of high glucose on Ca2+-dependent transcription in the vascular wall. Methods and Results- Using confocal immunofluorescence, we show that modest elevation of extracellular glucose (i.e., from 2 to 11.5 mmol/L) increased [Ca2+]i, leading to nuclear accumulation of nuclear factor of activated T cells (NFAT) in intact cerebral arteries from mouse. This was accompanied by increased NFAT-dependent transcriptional activity. Both the increase in Ca2+ and NFAT activation were prevented by the ectonucleotidase apyrase, suggesting a mechanism involving the release of extracellular nucleotides. We provide evidence that the potent vasoconstrictors and growth stimulators UTP and UDP mediate glucose-induced NFAT activation via P2Y receptors. NFAT nuclear accumulation was inhibited by the voltage-dependent Ca2+ channel blockers verapamil and nifedipine, the calcineurin inhibitor cyclosporine A, and the novel NFAT blocker A-285222. High glucose also regulated glycogen synthase kinase 3β and c-Jun N-terminal kinase activity, yielding decreased kinase activity and reduced export of NFAT from the nucleus, providing addnl. mechanisms underlying the glucose-induced NFAT activation. Conclusions- Our results identify the calcineurin/NFAT signaling pathway as a potential metabolic sensor for the arterial smooth muscle response to high glucose.
RE.CNT 37 THERE ARE 37 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L10 ANSWER 5 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN 2005:1314101 CAPLUS
DN 144:68263
TI Genes showing altered levels of expression in drug-resistant leukemia and their use in diagnosis and selection of drug target for therapy
IN Evans, William E.; Pieters, Rob; Cheok, Meyling H.; Den Boer, Monique L.; Yang, Wenjian

PA St. Jude Children's Research Hospital, USA; Erasmus University Medical Center Rotterdam
SO PCT Int. Appl., 124 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2005118865	A2	20051215	WO 2005-US17424	20050518
WO 2005118865	A3	20060622		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW

RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRAI US 2004-575762P P 20040528

AB The present invention encompasses methods and compns. useful in the diagnosis and treatment of drug resistant leukemia. The invention provides a number of genes that are differentially expressed between drug resistant and drug sensitive acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL). These genes act as biomarkers for drug resistant leukemia, and further serve as mol. targets for drugs useful in treating drug resistant leukemia. Accordingly, the invention provides methods of diagnosing drug resistant leukemia and methods of selecting a therapy for subjects affected by drug-resistant leukemia. The invention also provides methods for screening for compds. for treating drug-resistant leukemia, and improved methods for treating drug-resistant leukemia. Compns. of the invention include arrays, computer readable media, and kits for use in the methods of the invention.

L10 ANSWER 6 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN 2005:1020555 CAPLUS
DN 143:320266
TI Genes with differential expression profile between human dental pulp stem cells and mesenchymal stem cells and use for regenerating tooth germ
IN Ueda, Minoru; Yamada, Yoichi
PA Hitachi Medical Corp., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 246 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI JP 2005253442	A	20050922	JP 2004-111582	20040309
PRAI JP 2004-111582		20040309		

AB The present invention relates to a group of genes whose expression profile are different between human dental pulp stem cells and mesenchymal stem cells, as well as a method for regenerating tooth germ using these genes. According to the present invention, the gene expression profiles and cluster anal. between human dental pulp stem cells (hDPSCs) and mesenchymal stem cells (hMSCs) as representative populations of odontoprogenitor and osteoprogenitor cell were revealed, and a group of genes whose expression profile are different between human dental pulp stem cells and mesenchymal stem cells was identified. By utilizing the groups of the genes of the present invention together with the dental pulp

stem cells and mesenchymal stem cells, hard tissue such as tooth germ, dental pulp, dentin or bone can be regenerated. The present inventors investigated the gene expression profiles and cluster anal. between human dental pulp stem cells (hDPSCs) and mesenchymal stem cells (hMSCs) as representative populations of odontoprogenitor and osteoprogenitor cells, resp. At first, the present inventors confirmed the differential expression of Alkaline phosphatase (ALP) activity, Dentin matrix protein 1 (DMP 1), Dentin phosphosialoprotein (DSPP) using by real time reverse-transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) in total RNA from primary cultures. The number of genes in hDPSCs(I) that were up-regulated by 2>-fold, compared to hMSCs, was 614 (Table, IV). On the other band, the number of genes down regulated by <2-fold in hDPSCs (I) was 296 (Table III, IV).

L10 ANSWER 7 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN 2005:902703 CAPLUS
DN 143:272498
TI Gene expression profiles in the diagnosis and treatment of Alzheimer's disease
IN Landfield, Philip W.; Porter, Nada M.; Chen, Kuey Chu; Geddes, James; Blalock, Eric
PA University of Kentucky Research Foundation, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 114 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2005076939	A2	20050825	WO 2005-US3668	20050209
	WO 2005076939	A3	20060706		
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, SM				
	RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	US 2007082350	A1	20070412	US 2006-501226	20060809
PRAI	US 2004-542281P	P	20040209		
	WO 2005-US3668	A	20050209		

AB Genes showing altered patterns of expression in the brain that are associated with the neurol. changes found in Alzheimer's disease and that can be used in the early diagnosis of the disease, including the incipient form of the disease, are identified. The methods and kits of the invention utilize a set of genes and their encoded proteins that are shown to be correlated with incipient Alzheimer's disease.

L10 ANSWER 8 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN 2005:121193 CAPLUS
DN 142:214836
TI Biomarkers of cyclin-dependent kinase modulation in cancer therapy
IN Li, Martha; Rupnow, Brent A.; Webster, Kevin R.; Jackson, Donald G.; Wong, Tai W.
PA Bristol-Myers Squibb Company, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 141 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2005012875	A2	20050210	WO 2004-US24424	20040729
	WO 2005012875	A3	20070315		
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 2004262369	A1	20050210	AU 2004-262369	20040729
	CA 2533803	A1	20050210	CA 2004-2533803	20040729
	EP 1656542	A2	20060517	EP 2004-779471	20040729
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, HR				
	JP 2007507204	T	20070329	JP 2006-522045	20040729
	US 2007105114	A1	20070510	US 2006-567867	20060818
PRAI	US 2003-490890P	P	20030729		
	WO 2004-US24424	W	20040729		

AB Biomarkers having expression patterns that correlate with a response of cells to treatment with one or more cdk modulating agents, and uses thereof. Transcription profiling was used to identify the biomarkers. Specifically, transcription profiling of the effect of a certain cdk2 inhibitor (BMS 387032 0.5 L-tartaric acid salt) on peripheral blood mononuclear cells was first performed. Gene chips were used to quantitate the levels of gene expression on a large-scale with Affymetrix human gene chips HG-U95A, B, and C. Next, profiling of a cdk2 inhibitor-treated tumor cell line A28780 at multiple doses and time points was performed to establish a correlation of tumor site response with peripheral blood biomarkers. In order to establish the mol. target-specificity of the potential biomarkers, tumor cell line A2780 treated with anti-cdk2 oligonucleotides was also profiles. Overlapping gene expression changes were selected for further evaluation in human ovarian carcinoma xenograft A2780 that were treated with the cdk2 inhibitor. The selected biomarkers were subjected to real-time PCR anal. in order to verify the observed changes from the gene chip anal. The biomarker comprising GenBank accession number W28729 was discovered to have the most consistent and robust regulation in response to cdk inhibition. Provided are methods for testing or predicting whether a mammal will respond therapeutically to a method of treating cancer that comprises administering an agent that modulates cdk activity.

L10 ANSWER 9 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN 2003:856092 CAPLUS
DN 139:333119
TI Ecto-nucleoside triphosphate diphosphohydrolase inhibition-based methods for screening for a compound useful in the treatment or prevention of lymphocytic disorders, for inhibiting lymphocyte activity and preventing or treating lymphocytic disorders
IN Beaudoin, Adrien; Benrezzak, Ouhida
PA Bioflash Inc., Can.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 63 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2003089664	A1	20031030	WO 2003-CA583	20030422

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

	CA 2382768	A1	20031019	CA 2002-2382768	20020419
	CA 2479501	A1	20031030	CA 2003-2479501	20030422
	AU 2003226989	A1	20031103	AU 2003-226989	20030422
	US 2005164306	A1	20050728	US 2003-511133	20030422
PRAI	CA 2002-2382768	A	20020419		
	WO 2003-CA583	W	20030422		

AB The invention discloses a method of screening for a compound useful in the treatment of a disease or condition characterized by an immune cell disorder, wherein the cell expresses ecto-nucleoside triphosphate diphosphohydrolases (NTPDases), the method comprising contacting a candidate compound with NTPDase, wherein the candidate compound is selected if the activity of the NTPDase is reduced in the presence of the candidate compound as compared to that in the absence thereof. The invention also discloses a method for inhibiting an immune cell activity in a mammal, comprising targeting immune cells with an effective amount of a NTPDase inhibitor. The invention further discloses a method to prevent or reduce the risk of rejection of transplanted tissue or organ, comprising administering to the animal an effective amount of NTPDase inhibitor.

RE.CNT 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L10 ANSWER 10 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN 2003:106592 CAPLUS
DN 138:236847
TI Hypertonic Stress Increases T Cell Interleukin-2 Expression through a Mechanism That Involves ATP Release, P2 Receptor, and p38 MAPK Activation
AU Loomis, William H.; Namiki, Sachiko; Ostrom, Rennolds S.; Insel, Paul A.; Junger, Wolfgang G.
CS Department of Surgery/Trauma, University of California San Diego Medical Center, San Diego, CA, 92103, USA
SO Journal of Biological Chemistry (2003), 278(7), 4590-4596
CODEN: JBCHA3; ISSN: 0021-9258
PB American Society for Biochemistry and Molecular Biology
DT Journal
LA English
AB Hypertonic stress (HS) can alter the function of mammalian cells. The authors have reported that HS enhances differentiated responses of T cells by increasing their ability to produce interleukin (IL)-2, a finding of clin. interest because hypertonic infusions may modulate immune function in patients. HS shrinks cells and mech. deforms membranes, which results in ATP release from many cell types. Here the authors investigated if ATP release is an underlying mechanism through which HS augments T cell function. They found that mech. stress and HS induced rapid ATP release from Jurkat T cells. HS and exogenous ATP mobilized intracellular Ca2+, activated p38 MAPK, and increased IL-2 expression. Ca2+ mobilization was attenuated in the presence of EGTA or by removal of extracellular ATP with apyrase. Adenosine did not increase IL-2 expression, as did ATP. Apyrase inhibition of P2 receptors, or inhibition of p38 MAPK with SB203580 reduced the stimulatory effects of HS, indicating that HS enhances IL-2 expression via a mechanism that involves ATP release, P2 (perhaps P2X7) receptors, and p38 MAPK activation. Thus, release of and response to ATP plays a key role in the mechanism through which hypertonic stress regulates the function of T cells.

RE.CNT 40 THERE ARE 40 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L10 ANSWER 11 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN 1997:7825 CAPLUS
DN 126:56763
TI Identification and characterization of CD39/vascular ATP diphosphohydrolase
AU Kaczmarek, Elzbieta; Koziak, Katarzyna; Sevigny, Jean; Siegel, Jonathan B.; Anrather, Josef; Beaudoin, Adrien R.; Bach, Fritz H.; Robson, Simon C.
CS New England Deaconess Hosp., Harvard Med. Sch., Boston, MA, 02215, USA
SO Journal of Biological Chemistry (1996), 271(51), 33116-33122
CODEN: JBCHA3; ISSN: 0021-9258
PB American Society for Biochemistry and Molecular Biology
DT Journal
LA English
AB Vascular ATP diphosphohydrolase (EC 3.6.1.5; apyrase) (I) is a plasma membrane-bound enzyme that hydrolyses extracellular ATP and ADP to AMP. Anal. of various mammalian and avian I sequences revealed their close homol. with CD39, a putative B-cell activation marker. The authors, therefore, isolated CD39 cDNA from human endothelial cells and expressed it in COS-7 cells. CD39 was found to have both immunol. identity to, and functional characteristics of, vascular I. It was also demonstrated that I could inhibit platelet aggregation in response to ADP, collagen, and thrombin, and that this activity in transfected COS-7 cells was lost following exposure to oxidative stress. I mRNA was present in human placenta, lung, skeletal muscle, kidney, and heart but was not detected in brain. Multiple RNA bands were detected with the CD39 cDNA probe that most probably represent different splicing products. Finally, the authors identified an unique conserved motif, DLGGASTQ, that could be crucial for nucleotide binding, activity, and/or structure of I. Because I activity is lost with endothelial cell activation, overexpression of the functional enzyme, or a truncated mutant thereof, may prevent platelet activation associated with vascular inflammation.